

3 Weight Construction

3.1 Overview

The sampling weights for the renters who completed CAPS have been constructed using standard survey weighting methodology. The weighting process involves four major steps:

- Construct the base weights. These weights take into account the probability that an individual was asked to participate in the survey.
- Construct the non-response weights. These weights correct for some of the bias that may be present in substantive survey variables as a result of differences in the attributes of respondents and non-respondents.
- Construct the post-stratification weights. These weights correct for some of the bias that may result from under-coverage in the surveyed sample relative to a larger target group of individuals to whom the results should ideally be generalizable.
- Construct the final weights as the product of the base weights, the non-response weights, and the post-stratification weights.

Specifically, RTI constructed baseline weights for the renters who completed the baseline interview. These weights incorporate selection probabilities as well as non-response and post-stratification corrections. We construct weights for subsequent years of data collection based both on survey responses and on baseline weighted population totals that we derive from the baseline final weights provided by RTI.

In constructing the non-response weights for survey Years 2-9, we use a logistic regression to estimate response propensities. In constructing the post-stratification weights for these years, we use a weighting class approach.⁴

⁴For discussions of common approaches to weighting, see [Biemer and Christ \(2008\)](#) and [Kalton and Flores-Cervantes \(2003\)](#).